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CHINESE REPORT GOOD RESULTS IN PROGRAM OF INSECT CONTROL

Summary: Many areas have been infested by destructive insects, and insect control programs have been in progress. Some areas have reported very good results in their extermination efforts and are now searching for insect larvae and eggs. Since the corn borers have particularly menaced the corn crop, proper and careful use of "666" and DDT is recommended. For the prevention of rice heat the use of Bordeau mixture and Sa-li-san is suggested.

NORTHEAST AND CENTRAL-SOUTH ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS FIGHT INSECTS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 11 Jun 53

A notice published by the Office of Plant Protection of the Ministry of Agriculture stated that nien-ch'ung (Naranga diffusa, Moor.) had appeared in Jehol, Liaosi, Liaotung, Kirin, Sungkiang, Heilung-kiang, and also in many metropolitan suburbs in the Northeast Administrative Area. In Central-South China, nien-ch'ung had appeared in over 20 hsiens of Honan, in 39 hsiens of Hupeh, and 20 hsiens of Kwangsi. These insects were also in Kiangsu and Shantung; 14 hsiens of Kiangsu were infested, some areas very thickly.

Because of varying climatic conditions, two to six generations of nien-ch'ung are hatched each year, and they are a particular menace to wheat and millet crops. The first 20 days of June is the egg-laying period of the second generation of nien-ch'ung, and these eggs become full-fledged insects in July. For this reason, according to the notice, preparations for insect control were to be made as soon as possible.

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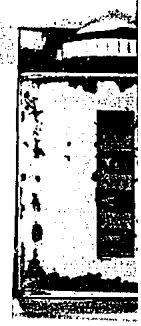

SHANSI AND SUIYUAN FARMERS STOP INSECT SPREAD -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 1 Aug 53

At present, the spread of nien-ch'ung in Shansi has been stopped. The search for insect cocoons and eggs is now in progress to prevent a recurrence.

The Shansi Provincial People's Government and local governments in all areas have cooperated in the insect control program. Besides the warnings in both newspapers and radio, 34 cadres were sent into separate areas to organize and to instruct the farmers. A total of more than 2,000 local cadres were organized in 17 hsiens, including T'ien-chen, Hun'yuan, Ch'ing-hsu, Yu-tz'u, Tai, Wu-t'ai, and also in the suburbs of T'ai-yuan and in the Yen-pei Special Administrative District, to participate in, and to lead insect control work.

There were very good results in insect extermination. For example, more than 26,800 catties of nien-ch'ung were destroyed within 10 days by a labor force of 13,211 persons in Tai Hsien, thereby saving from harm more than 1,000 mou of fall crops. In the suburban districts of T'ai-yuan, from 1 - 9 July, an average of 4,400 people per day participated in insect extermination, and killed some 18,577 catties of nien-ch'ung.

According to incomplete statistics, nien'ch-ung devastated over one million mou of land in Suiyuan. On 10 July, Yang Chih-li, vice-chairman of the Suiyuan Provincial People's Government, went to Wu-li-ying Ts'un, Kuei-sui Hsien, to inspect and to lead the insect control work. Other high government officials made inspection tours of the Pi-k'o-ch'i, T'u-mo-t'e, and Ch'a-su-ch'i areas.

NIEN-CH'UNG EXTERMINATION ALMOST COMPLETED IN ALL AREAS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 13 Aug 53

The first and second generations of nien-ch'ung have been almost completely exterminated in all areas. In the Northeast, classes were dismissed and all students participated in the insect control program. Suiyuan Province alone had 730,000 students engaged in this activity. In Liaotung, more than 3,000 cadres were sent into rural areas to assist over one million people in this fight. Based on incomplete data from the four hsiens of An-tung, Liao-yang, Hai-lung, and Chi-an, more than 100,000 catties of insects were destroyed. In Pao-ti Hsien of Hopeh, 4,700 persons exterminated 7,300 catties of insects on more than 4,000 mou of land, reducing the number of insects by 60 percent. Over 10,000 people were organized in Chung-ning Hsien of Ninghsia, and in 10 days wiped out 155,900 catties of insects. In Pao-shan Hsien, Yunnan, one ch'u alone accounted for more than 110,000 catties.

In all areas where insects have not yet appeared, the search for larvae and eggs is now in progress. This has begun in the Kai-p'ing, K'uan-tien, Hsin-chin, Huan-jen, and Lin-chiang hsiens of Liaotung. Almost 2,000 people were organized in nine ts-un of Hsin-chin Hsien, and this force picked off more than 30 million egg-infested leaves.

New techniques were invented during the insect control program. At the Hsiung-yo State Farm in Liaotung, a method was devised whereby bundles of straw were suspended over the crops at a height of 5-6 feet. The nien-ch'ung laid their eggs in these bundles.

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NEW METHODS OF CONTROLING CORN BORERS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 14 Aug 53

The corn borer is not only destructive to corn but also to kaoliang, cotton, and hemp. In 1941 [sic], San-yuan Hsien and Hua Hsien in Shensi suffered losses of 25-65 percent of the corn crop because of this insect. In North China, the corn borer is a great menace to production. In the Feng-t'ai and Shih-ching-shan Ch'u of the Peiping suburbs more than 20,000 mou of corn were infested by these insects in 1953.

The use of "666" and DDT is now being carried out in Hopeh, Shan-tung, and in the Peiping and Tientsin suburbs. This method is also spreading through the T'ung Hsien and the Pao ting corn belt, and has been found to be very effective and very economical.

At present, insect powder or liquid spray is being used in all areas. Powder at .005 strength is scattered on the corn stalks before they tassel; one catty of "666" is sufficient for 1,000 stalks of corn. In spraying, one part "666" powder is used with 35 parts of water, six parts liquid "666" with 250 parts of water, or 25 parts DDT with 250 parts of water. Each 250 catties of liquid spray is sufficient for 3,000-4,000 stalks. Liquid spray is generally used now in the Peiping and Tientsin suburbs.

In Wu-ch'ing Hsien, Hopeh, another method was developed: One catty of 6 percent strength liquid "666" is mixed with 400 catties of water, and this mixture is dripped into heads of young corn shoots. The average amount of chemical used per mou is only 3 liang at a cost of 3,000 yuan. This method is very effective and does not impede growth.

PREVENTION OF RICE HEAT -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 14 Aug 53

Rice heat has appeared in many areas, and it is still prevalent in An-tung Hsien in Liaotung; Hai-lin Hsien in Sung-kiang; Ho-lung Hsien in Kirin; and Li-shu Hsien in Liaosi. In Li-shu Hsien, rice heat devastated 60 mou of rice land. Seventy percent of the more than 300,000 mou of paddy rice in Ch'uan-chiao Ch'u of the Tientsin area was affected by rice heat.

To stop the spread of this disease, the spraying of chemicals on the rice crops must be considered the prime task. It is recommended that Bordeau mixture and Sa-li-san be used, but only in accordance with local conditions, and in the proper and most effective amounts.

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